

# Hughes Accepts G. O. P. Nomination; Roosevelt, Named by Moose, Declines

To the Progressive Convention: I am very grateful for the honor you confer upon me by nominating me as President. I cannot accept it at this time. I do not know the attitude of the candidate of the Republican party toward the vital questions of the day. Therefore, if you desire an immediate decision, I must decline the nomination. But if you prefer it I suggest that my conditional refusal to run be placed in the hands of the Progressive National Committee. If Mr. Hughes's statements when he makes them shall satisfy the committee that it is for the interest of the country that he be elected, they can act accordingly and treat my refusal as definitely accepted. If they are not satisfied they can so notify the Progressive party and at the same time they can confer with me and then determine on whatever action we may severally deem appropriate to meet the needs of the country.—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

## T. R. THROUGH WITH POLITICS, HE DECLARES

Refuses Statement Until Moose Committee Acts.

## BELIEVE PARTY'S KNELL SOUNDED

Politicians Think Progressives Will Return to Fold.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]  
Oyster Bay, June 10.—Colonel Roosevelt has fought a good fight and lost. Any ardent Progressive who still thinks that the Colonel may run on a third ticket against Justice Hughes is entertaining a forlorn hope. His work is done. The Republicans have cast the die. He will fight on for Americanism and make his influence felt strongly in the coming campaign, but he is through with the question in a political sense. While the Colonel did not announce his attitude in so many words to-night and has ostensibly deferred his final answer to the Progressive committee carefully considers the statement of Justice Hughes, there was no other impression gained here. The question remaining is how far he will enter into the campaign to elect Justice Hughes. That he would not indicate.

Colonel Roosevelt had no comment to make on the nomination of Justice Hughes or the subsequent statement by the Justice. He said all he had to say in the statement he sent to the Progressive National Committee. His friends here feel, however, that while he was personally greatly disappointed at the trend of events in Chicago he was rather favorably impressed by the declaration of Justice Hughes.

Decision with Committee.  
Strongly indicating his intention to retire to private life, the Colonel wished it distinctly understood, however, that he had left the final decision with the Progressive committee. It is believed that his influence with the members of that body will result in their taking no action which might tend to embarrass him further—in other words, that they will not insist on his running against the Republican nominee.

With the retirement of Colonel Roosevelt as the active head of the Bull Moose organization many politicians see the slow disintegration of the party and the gradual return of the rest of its members to the Republican fold to join in defeating the Democratic Administration.

It may be that Colonel Roosevelt will advise his associates in the Progressive party to do that, particularly if they should try to force the nomination upon him.

The Colonel knew before dawn this morning that his chances of getting the Republican nomination had vanished. The last hope was in getting the name of a third candidate before the Republican convention. The Republican conferees asked for a third candidate and he gave them Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.

As early as 4 o'clock this morning two of the Progressive conferees and a conferee from the Republican committee were in communication with the Colonel over the long distance telephone.

Pleaded for Compromise.

They asked him then to name a third man. It is understood that the Republican conferee pleaded hard with the Colonel to suggest a compromise candidate who could be presented to the Republican convention. But this same Republican conferee, according to reports, went back to his committee and voted for the nomination of Justice Hughes and no quarter to the Progressives. Possibly some of the Progressives may feel, consequently,

## FAIRBANKS ACCEPTS AND GREETES HUGHES

G. O. P. Running Mates Exchange Telegrams of Congratulations.

Indianapolis, June 10.—Charles Warren Fairbanks, in a statement to-night, accepted the Republican nomination for Vice-President. His statement follows:

"I was not a candidate for the Vice-Presidential nomination, and requested the chairman of the Indiana delegation to withdraw my name if presented. The nomination was made and the convention adjourned before my dispatch was received. I feel it my duty, under the circumstances, to accept the commission."

Mr. Fairbanks sent the following telegram to Mr. Hughes:

"I most heartily congratulate you upon your selection as the leader of the Republican party in the present national contest."

Mr. Fairbanks received the following reply:

"Your telegram deeply appreciated. I heartily congratulate you on your nomination. It is most gratifying."

## ROOT LAUDS HUGHES; PREDICTS ELECTION

Terms Justice Able, Courageous and "American to Core."

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Utica, N. Y., June 10.—The word of the Hughes nomination came to Elihu Root at his home in Clinton this afternoon. He said:

"It is plain that Mr. Hughes has been nominated, because a great mass of the rank and file of the Republican party, the constituents of the delegates, considered him the best man and wanted him for their candidate. He is able, experienced, courageous, high-minded and American to the core. He will be loyal to the platform upon which he has been nominated, and with which I am sure he agrees. I am confident that he will be elected and will be a President of high quality, competent to deal with the serious conditions confronting the government of our country."

## TAFT ENTHUSIASTIC ON HUGHES OUTLOOK

Says Justice Is Highest Type of American—Best for Office.

Philadelphia, June 10.—William Howard Taft, ex-President of the United States, in an extended interview here to-night enthusiastically approved the Republican convention's choice of Justice Hughes for the Presidency and stated his conviction that the Progressives have no excuse for withholding their support from the Republican ticket.

He was told that Colonel Roosevelt had declined to accept the Bull Moose nomination.

"I am very much gratified, if that means he is coming over," said Mr. Taft.

Of Justice Hughes he said: "Justice Hughes is the highest type of American. He is a scholar, a statesman and the proper man for the office. He bridged the unfortunate gap of 1912, for he was on the bench. He is a great campaigner, a man of great eloquence and force. Many votes will be made by the extreme faculty and grace of his expression. I rejoice at the prospect of a great Republican victory."

"I sent Justice Hughes a telegram, in which I told him that the nomination was a great testimonial to his patriotism and felicitated the party on accepting him."

## HUGHES QUILTS BENCH; FLAYS WILSON POLICY

Comes Out Strongly for Americanism and Preparedness.

## LITTLE COMFORT FOR PACIFISTS

Hyphenates Not Cheered—Attacks Administration as Weak.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, June 10.—Justice Charles Evans Hughes broke his long silence this afternoon in a dramatic series of events, in which his economy of words and liberality of action were the dominant features.

It took the Supreme Court magistrate considerably less than two hours to receive the notification of his nomination by the Republican party for the Presidency, to resign from the bench, to issue a statement, which, though brief, left no doubt as to its meaning, and then to resume his former Sphinx-like attitude.

Only sixteen words were contained in the formal note Justice Hughes addressed to the White House announcing his resignation:

"I hereby resign the office of associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States."

To this President Wilson immediately replied: "I am in receipt of your letter of resignation and feel constrained to yield to your desire. I therefore accept your resignation as justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to take effect at once."

Flays Wilson's Policies.

Then, having become a private citizen and at full liberty to express his views of the Administration in such terms as he might see fit, Mr. Hughes proceeded to do so in a telegram to Chairman Harding of the Republican National Convention, in sentences that were just as terse and to the point as was his brief note to the President.

Justice Hughes, once more possessor of the "Mr.," proceeded to denounce the Administration's foreign policy and declare for a thoroughgoing Americanism.

There is no doubt in Washington to-night that Mr. Hughes's candidacy is destined to deal the Administration a severe blow. In Administration circles it is said that news of the nomination and later of Colonel Roosevelt's support were received in silence.

Having forwarded his telegram to Chicago, Mr. Hughes left his home for

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## Hughes, Accepting, Speaks for Patriotism, Single and Complete

Washington, June 10.—Justice Hughes's telegram to Chairman Harding of the Republican convention follows:

Mr. Chairman and Delegates:

I have not desired the nomination. I have wished to remain on the bench. But in this critical period in our national history, I recognize that it is your right to summon and that it is my paramount duty to respond. You speak at a time of national exigency transcending merely partisan considerations. You voice the demand for a dominant, thorough-going Americanism with firm, protective, upbuilding policies essential to our peace and security; and to that call, in this crisis, I cannot fail to answer with the pledge of all that is in me to the service of our country. Therefore, I accept the nomination.

I stand for the firm and unflinching maintenance of all the rights of American citizens on land and sea. I neither impugn motives nor underestimate difficulties. But it is most regrettably true that in our foreign relations we have suffered incalculably from the weak and vacillating course which has been taken with regard to Mexico—a course lamentably wrong with regard to both our rights and our duties. We interfered without consistency, and while seeking to dictate when we were not concerned we utterly failed to appreciate and discharge our plain duty to our own citizens.

At the outset of the Administration the high responsibilities of our diplomatic intercourse with foreign nations were subordinated to a conception of partisan requirements, and we presented to the world a humiliating spectacle of ineptitude. Belated efforts have not availed to recover the influence and prestige so unfortunately sacrificed, and brave words have been stripped of their force by indecision.

I desire to see our diplomacy restored to its best standards and to have these advanced; to have no sacrifices of national interest to partisan expediencies; to have the first ability of the country always at its command here and abroad in diplomatic intercourse; to maintain firmly our rights under international law, insisting steadfastly upon all our rights as mutual and fully performing our international obligations, and by the clear correctness and justness of our position and our manifest ability and disposition to sustain them to dignify our place among the nations.

I stand for an Americanism that knows no ulterior purpose; for a patriotism that is single and complete. Whether native or naturalized, of whatever race or creed, we have but one country and we do not for an instant tolerate any division of allegiance.

I believe in making prompt provision to assure absolutely our national security. I believe in preparedness, not only entirely adequate for our defense with respect to numbers and equipment in both army and navy, but with all thoroughness, to the end that in each branch of the service there may be the utmost efficiency under the most competent administrative heads. We are devoted to the ideals of honorable peace. We wish to promote all wise and practicable measures for the just settlement of international disputes. In view of our abiding ideals, there is no danger of militarism in this country. We have no policy of aggression, no lust for territory, no zeal for strife. It is in this spirit that we demand adequate provision for national defense, and we condemn the inexcusable neglect that has been shown in this matter of first national importance. We must have the strength which self-respect demands, the strength of an efficient nation ready for every emergency. Our preparation must be industrial and economic as well as military.

Our severest tests will come after the war is over. We must make a fair and wise readjustment of the tariff, in accordance with sound protective principles, to insure our economic independence and to maintain American standards of living. We must conserve the just interests of labor, realizing that in a democracy patriotism and national strength must be rooted in even-handed justice. In preventing, as we must, unjust discriminations and monopolistic practices, we must still be zealous to assure the foundations of honest business.

Particularly should we seek the expansion of foreign trade. We must not throttle American enterprise here or abroad, but rather promote it and take pride in honorable achievements.

We must take up the serious problems of transportation, of interstate and foreign commerce, in a sensible and candid manner, and provide an enduring basis for prosperity by the intelligent use of the constitutional powers of Congress, so as adequately to protect the public on the one hand, and, on the other, to conserve the essential instrumentalities of progress.

I stand for the principles of our civil service laws. In every department of government the highest efficiency must be insisted upon. For all laws and programmes are vain without efficient and impartial administration.

I cannot within the limits of this statement speak upon all the subjects that will require attention. I can only say that I fully indorse the platform you have adopted.

I deeply appreciate the responsibility you impose. I should have been glad to have that responsibility placed upon another. But I shall undertake to meet it, grateful for the confidence you express. I sincerely trust that all former differences may be forgotten and that we may have united effort in a patriotic realization of our national need and opportunity.

I have resigned my judicial office and I am ready to devote myself unreservedly to the campaign.

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

## UNION OF PARTIES NEAR, IS BELIEF OF LEADERS

Only Radical Progressives Inclined to Continue Fight—May Name Johnson.

## FAIRBANKS AGAIN CHOSEN FOR VICE-PRESIDENCY

Colonel's Declination Conditional on Hughes Declaration of Principles—Old Guard Fears Refusal of Support.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Chicago, June 10.—Hughes and Fairbanks by practically a unanimous vote were chosen this afternoon as standard-bearers in 1916 by the Republican convention. Justice Hughes was nominated on the third ballot by a vote of 949½ to 18½ for Roosevelt.

Hardly a moment later, in a rush to anticipate the Republican action, Colonel Roosevelt was made the nominee of the Progressive convention. Colonel John M. Parker, of Louisiana, was chosen as his running-mate.

Despite the presence of this third ticket in the field, the prospects for union between the two parties are greater to-night than at any time while the conventions were in progress. Colonel Roosevelt himself led the way by tentatively refusing the Progressive nomination.

While George W. Perkins and the conservatives were desperately trying to delay the action of the convention, a message was received from Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, and later read to the delegates. It follows:

"To the Progressive Convention: I am very grateful for the honor you confer upon me by nominating me as President. I cannot accept it at this time. I do not know the attitude of the candidate of the Republican party toward the vital questions of the day.

"Therefore, if you desire an immediate decision, I must decline the nomination. But, if you prefer it, I suggest that my conditional refusal to run be placed in the hands of the Progressive National Committee. If Mr. Hughes's statements, when he makes them, shall satisfy the committee that it is for the interest of the country that he be elected, they can act accordingly and treat my refusal as definitely accepted.

"If they are not satisfied, they can so notify the Progressive party and at the same time they can confer with me and then determine on whatever action we may severally deem appropriate to meet the needs of the country."

With visible reluctance on the part of the Western radicals, the Progressives accepted Roosevelt's plan and authorized the National Committee to fill any vacancies on the ticket. Thus to-night a new political situation has been created, almost as absorbing as that on the eve of the conventions.

## COLONEL STILL A STRONG FACTOR

Roosevelt, though beaten, continues to be a dominating figure. He has it in his power to elect Hughes or to continue Wilson in the White House, for even the most sanguine prophet does not predict any other result in a three-cornered race.

As Justice Hughes's statement accepting the nomination began to be read and discussed in the lobbies to-night there was a more optimistic feeling, amounting almost to certainty, that the Progressive ticket would be withdrawn. Something of that buoyant spirit born of the prospect of victory, so noticeably lacking in the convention itself, began to manifest itself. Cheerfulness began to show itself in the crowds, and delegates started for home much more hopeful than they had come.

## Hope for Colonel's Support.

Republican leaders feel confident that Hughes's statement will satisfy the Colonel of the Justice's soundness on the issues of the campaign. They are even hoping that Roosevelt will come out actively in support of Hughes, swinging his personal following that way, for they realize that the fight to beat Wilson this fall is going to be a hard one.

It is on the conservatives, however, that the real decision as to whether the Progressive convention itself refused to

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